INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1303 — Washington, D. C. — September 16, 1950

Demurrage on Freight Cars Increased by ICC Sept. 20

Demurrage charges have been increased by the Interstate Commerce Commission, beginning September 20, whenever demurrage detention of freight cars occurs.

The ICC ordered demurrage charges at $5 per car per day for the first and second days, $10 per car per day for the third and fourth days, and $20 per car per day for succeeding days, on cars unduly delayed in loading or unloading or in other ways. For cars subject to an average agreement, the $5 demurrage charges may be reduced or offset by credits at the rate of two credits to one debit.

The higher demurrage charges were ordered by Service Order 865, which terminates on April 1, 1951. Service Order 865 was published in the *Federal Register* of September 15.

Canned Fruits for USDA

Intentions to buy canned apricots, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, peaches (cling or freestone), and purple plums have been announced by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA.

Offers will be considered for any of these fruits of the 1950 pack, of any style, of U. S. Grade B (Choice) or better, packed in 24/2½'s or 6/10's, and labeled according to special specifications.

Offers must be received by PMA not later than 9 a. m. EST September 20, and will be accepted not later than midnight September 25. The quantity of each fruit, type, grade and can size to be purchased will be determined after receipt of offers.

The canned fruits will be for distribution in the National School Lunch Program.

Details on the purchase may be obtained from F. N. Andary, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, USDA; telephone Republic 4142, extension 3450.

Performance under contracts awarded for this purchase will be exempted from the overtime provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act.

Responsibility for Controls Delegated by President

Immediately after signing the Defense Production Act on September 8, President Truman began to exercise the authority conferred upon him to increase war production and stabilize the nation's economy. Among the week's developments were:

1. By Executive Order the President delegated to existing government agencies authority to establish priorities and allocations, to requisition essential materials (including food), and to carry out other controls.

2. W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, was designated not only in the President's address to the nation, September 9, but also in the Executive Order of that date to resolve inter-agency issues and to do what is necessary to obtain maximum coordination of government activities.

3. William H. Harrison, president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, was appointed by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer on September 11 to head a "National Production Authority" within the Department of Commerce which was given the job of carrying out the Department's role in economic mobilization.

4. James K. Knudson of the Interstate Commerce Commission was designated as responsible for control over railroad and truck transportation, also covered in the Executive Order.

5. A second Executive Order, also issued September 9, directed certain businessmen (including canners) to preserve records for the period May 24 to June 24, 1950, as they relate to prices, wages, and other costs of production. (This Executive Order is reproduced in full on page 277.)

Priorities and Allocations

The President delegated his power to establish priorities and allocations to four existing agencies, as follows:

"(a) To the Secretary of the Interior with respect to petroleum, gas, solid fuels, and electric power.

"(b) To the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to food, and with respect to the domestic distribution of

Indicated Production Of Vegetables for Processing

The 1950 tonnage of nine important truck crops for processing is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 4.7 million tons, down slightly from the 4.9 million tons produced in 1949. These nine crops generally account for 92 percent of the total tonnage of the 11 truck crops for processing regularly estimated by BAE.

Details of the BAE estimates on nine vegetable crops, as issued September 11, are reported beginning on page 278.

farm equipment and commercial fertilizer."

(This authority places in the Secretary of Agriculture the power to order set-asides. The broad authority to establish voluntary agreements would appear to authorize voluntary agreements for setting aside supplies meeting national defense requirements.)

"(c) To that commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission who is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service of the Commission, with respect to domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or the use thereof, but excluding air transport, coastwise, intercoastal, and overseas shipping." (This power was delegated to Mr. Knudson, as reported above.)

"(d) To the Secretary of Commerce with respect to all materials and facilities except as provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section." (The Commerce Department, therefore, will deal with metals, chemicals, rubber, and many other materials.)

Voluntary Agreements

The powers given to the President to encourage voluntary agreements among labor, industry, and agriculture also were delegated. The agencies authorized to establish priorities and allocations were authorized to enter into voluntary agreements with labor, industry, and agriculture with respect to the materials and facilities under their jurisdiction. In addition, voluntary agreements may be entered into as a means of controlling prices. However, the Defense Production Act specifies that, before any such agreement is approved by any of the claimant agencies of the government, clearance must be obtained from the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Requisitioning

Similarly, the President's power to requisition equipment, supplies, materials, or facilities necessary to the national defense (including canned foods) was delegated to the same agencies with respect to the particular materials and facilities under their jurisdiction.

The General Services Administration was given the task of carrying out the various procedural steps for the return of requisitioned property to the original owner after the requisitioning agency has made a determination that the property is no longer needed for the national defense.

Manpower Controls

The President delegated to the Secretary of Labor the task of figuring out labor requirements for defense and of deciding how to meet these needs. The Executive Order also directs the Secretary of Labor to confer with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service to develop deferment policies for the armed forces.

The United States Employment Service will handle labor supply problems and its Farm Placement Service will have charge of the farm and plant labor needs of agriculture and the canning industry. USES is now engaged in the development of mobilization plans for submission to its Special Farm Labor Committee at a series of meetings scheduled for the week of September 24. N.C.A. is represented on the Special Farm Labor Committee and on a subcommittee named to consider the topics of "Stabilization of the Agricultural Labor Force and Selective Service Policy as it Affects Agriculture."

Expansion of Productive Capacity and Supply

To permit an expansion of productive capacity and supply, the Defense Production Act authorized three programs. The Executive Order delegated this authority as follows:

First, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the General Services Administration each was given authority to guarantee loans made by any public or private financing institution for the purpose of financing any contract or operation deemed by the guaranteeing agency to be of importance to the national defense. Each Federal Reserve Bank was designated as a fiscal agent of the United States for the purpose of carrying out such guarantees. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was given supervisory power over the guaranteeing operations with authority to prescribe rates of interest, fees, or other charges in connection with such guarantees.

Second, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make direct loans to private business enterprises for the expansion of capacity, the development of technological processes, and the production of essential materials, whenever the agency controlling these materials certifies the necessity for such loans. The RFC thus could make direct loans to canners upon certification by the Secretary of Agriculture that expansion of the present canned food production capacity is necessary or appropriate.

Third, with respect to all materials other than agricultural commodities, the Administrator of General Services was authorized to purchase or make commitments to purchase metals, minerals, and other raw materials for government use or for resale.

Economic Stabilization

The portion of the Executive Order dealing with price and wage stabilization reads as follows:

"Section 401. (a) There is hereby created a new and independent agency to be known as the Economic Stabilization Agency, hereafter in this Part referred to as the Agency. There shall be at the head of the Agency an Economic Stabilization Administrator, hereafter in this Part referred to as the Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate.

"(b) The Administrator shall seek to preserve and maintain the stabilization of the economy. To this end he shall:

"(1) Plan and develop both short- and long-range price and wage stabilization policies and measures and create the necessary organization for their administration.

"(2) Inform the public, agriculture, industry and labor concerning the need for stabilization and encourage and promote voluntary action to this end.

"(3) Consult and advise with the government officials responsible for procurement, production, manpower, and rent control, and for fiscal, credit and monetary policies, concerning measures within their jurisdiction which will assist stabilization.

"(4) Establish price ceilings and stabilize wages and salaries where necessary.

"(c) The functions conferred upon the President by Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950 are hereby delegated to the Administrator.

"Section 402. There shall be in the Agency a Director of Price Stabilization, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall perform such functions with respect to price stabilization as may be determined by the Administrator.

"Section 403. (a) There shall be in the Agency a Wage Stabilization Board composed of nine members who shall be appointed by the President. Three of the members so appointed shall be representative of the public, three shall be representative of labor, and three shall be representative of business and industry. One of the members representing the public, to be designated by the President, shall be chairman of the Board.

"(b) The Wage Stabilization Board shall make recommendations to the Administrator regarding the planning and development of wage stabilization policies and shall perform such further functions with respect to wage stabilization as may be determined by the Administrator after consultation with the Board.

"Section 404. The Administrator is hereby designated to initiate such consultations and conferences with man-

Text of Executive Order Directing Certain Businessmen to Preserve Price, Wage and Production Records

Following is the full text of one of the two Executive Orders issued by President Truman on September 9:

Executive Order

Providing for the preservation of records for certain purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States, and in order to provide an appropriate basis for action under Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, it is hereby ordered:

1. Every person who sold or delivered goods or services, or offered them for sale or delivery, in the course of trade or business during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive, shall preserve all his records for such period relating to:

(a) The prices received or asked for such goods or services; and

(b) The labor, material, acquisition, and other costs incurred in connection with such goods or services.

2. This order does not apply to:

(a) Records of an individual relating to wages or salary received by such individual;

(b) Records relating to sales of agricultural commodities by the individual producer thereof; and

(c) Records relating to the following, which are exempt from control under section 402(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950: (i) prices or rentals for real property; (ii) rates or fees charged for professional services; (iii) prices or rentals for (a) materials furnished for publication by any press association or feature service, or (b) books, magazines, motion pictures, periodicals, or newspapers, other than as waste or scrap; or rates charged by any person in the business of operating or publishing a newspaper, periodical, or magazine, or operating a radio-broadcasting or television station, a motion-picture or other theater enterprise, or outdoor advertising facilities; (iv) rates charged by any person in the business of selling or underwriting insurance; (v) rates charged by any common carrier or other public utility; and (vi) margin requirements on any commodity exchange.

3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

(b) The term "prices" includes rentals, commissions, margins, rates, fees, charges, and allowances paid or received.

(c) The term "goods" has the same meaning as the term "materials" in the Defense Production Act of 1950 and includes raw materials, articles, commodities, products, supplies, components, technical information, and processes.

(s) Harry S. Truman.

The White House,
September 9, 1950.

agement, labor, and representatives of the government and public as he deems appropriate and to advise the President of such action as may be called for in carrying out the provisions of Title V of the Defense Production Act of 1950."

Title V of the Act authorizes voluntary agreements.

Real Estate Credit

Control over consumer credit was specifically assigned to the Federal Reserve Board by the Defense Production Act. The Executive Order further delegates to the Federal Reserve Board the power to handle nongovernment-sponsored real estate construction credit. Actions of the Federal Reserve Board in connection with real estate construction credit involving residential property must meet with the approval of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Nonresidential real estate construction, however, remains the responsibility of the Federal Reserve Board alone.

SUPPLIES

Plans for National Stockpile

To forestall a new emergency that may arise out of the Korean war, the Economic Cooperation Administration has announced that it hopes to allocate twice as much money for its strategic materials program this fiscal year as it did last. More than $138 million, most of it in foreign currency, will be earmarked for the purchase of critical metals and minerals for U. S. stockpiling and for mining projects in the overseas territories of Marshall Plan countries.

The ECA announcement did not mention tin. However, it listed among current projects the financing of a mining operation in the Belgian Congo.

Sale of CCC Sugar to U. K.

Approximately 75,000 tons of sugar will be made available to the United Kingdom, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This supply will be taken from the quantity recently purchased from Cuba by the Commodity Credit Corporation (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 12, page 252).

In accordance with the USDA announcement at the time of the purchase of the Cuban sugar, "this quantity will be made available at U. S. cost," USDA said.

Shipments of Metal Closures

July shipments of commercial metal and plastic caps were 22 percent above June and 51 percent above July, 1949, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. July shipments totaled 1,205,282 units as compared with 1,084,605 units in June and 798,191 units in July of last year.

LABOR

Critical Occupations

A joint Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations to review the lists of essential activities and critical occupations has been established by the Departments of Labor and Commerce.

The duty of the committee will be two-fold: It will keep under constant review the lists of essential activities and critical occupations which were issued by the two Departments on August 3 and advise them regarding necessary changes. It also will study and make recommendations with respect to business and government requests for revisions and modifications needed to assure that the two lists meet the requirements of national defense as well as the needs of the civilian economy.

In addition to the Labor and Commerce Department representatives on the committee, advisors have been appointed from the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Defense and the Selective Service System.

The lists of essential activities and critical occupations are currently being used by the Department of Defense in considering delay in the calling up of reservists and members of the National Guard (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 12, page 247).

STATISTICS

Beets for Canning

The September 1 indicated 1950 production of beets for canning is 162,570 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 147,640 tons harvested in 1949.

The September 1 indicated yield of canning beets is 8.52 tons per acre. In 1949, 8.23 tons were obtained.

State	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	(tons)	(tons)
New York	45,000	47,200
New Jersey	5,400	7,200
Michigan	8,000	8,400
Wisconsin	59,900	61,600
Oregon	18,300	22,800
Other states [1]	11,040	15,370
U. S. total	147,640	162,570

[1] Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah, and Wash.

Tomatoes for Processing

Reports on September 1 from tomato processors indicate a 1950 production of 2,634,500 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 4 percent more than the 1949 production of 2,530,900 tons.

The September 1 indicated yield is 7.12 tons per acre. This compares with 7.25 tons obtained in 1949.

State	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	(tons)	(tons)
New York	163,000	188,600
New Jersey	158,700	212,500
Pennsylvania	149,500	152,000
Ohio	171,800	175,500
Indiana	249,900	344,500
Illinois	56,400	64,200
Michigan	56,100	68,900
Wisconsin	13,600	10,800
Iowa	5,200	6,200
Missouri	22,700	6,500
Delaware	45,000	54,000
Maryland	165,300	191,400
Virginia	51,800	68,600
South Carolina	4,500	5,000
Florida	13,600	12,600
Kentucky	6,700	7,000
Tennessee	8,400	3,000
Arkansas	22,700	11,900
Oklahoma	4,100	2,200
Texas	42,900	36,800
Colorado	19,700	25,600
Utah	83,200	72,000
California	1,003,400	897,000
Other states [1]	12,700	17,700
U. S. total	2,530,900	2,634,500

[1] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Cabbage for Kraut

The indicated production of cabbage for sauerkraut, grown under contract to packers or on land owned or leased by them, is 107,500 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate, based on September 1 conditions, is only slightly above the August 1 estimate, but is 29 percent larger than in 1949. For the country as a whole, both the contract acreage and the yield per acre are above last year.

Sweet Corn for Processing

Sweet corn production prospects declined slightly during August and on September 1 production was estimated at 948,100 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with the 1949 production of 1,404,800 tons.

The September 1 indicated yield is 2.72 tons per acre. This compares with 3.07 tons obtained in 1949.

State	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	33,300	19,200
New Hampshire	1,200	1,100
Vermont	2,800	1,500
New York	83,200	55,200
Pennsylvania	33,000	27,200
Ohio	42,500	19,400
Indiana	57,400	53,300
Illinois	220,400	145,800
Michigan	3,400	1,600
Wisconsin	329,300	168,000
Minnesota	252,000	189,100
Iowa	73,800	40,000
Nebraska	7,500	1,600
Delaware	9,700	8,800
Maryland	90,500	62,700
Virginia	1,900	1,100
Idaho	28,800	26,900
Utah	25,200	18,900
Washington	34,300	42,700
Oregon	48,300	39,100
Other states [1]	26,300	24,900
U. S. total	1,404,800	948,100

[1] Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

The September 1 indicated production of 252,000 tons of snap beans for processing is about 6 percent above the 1949 production of 238,200 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The tonnage now in prospect is the largest since 1943 when 262,300 tons were harvested.

The September 1 indicated yield is 2.27 tons per acre. This compares with 2.16 tons obtained in 1949. A record large yield is in prospect in Utah, and indications for Oregon and Washington also are especially good.

State	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	7,200	6,100
New York	45,400	45,600
New Jersey	2,400	7,700
Pennsylvania	5,300	7,800
Indiana	100	100
Michigan	10,200	9,700
Wisconsin	20,600	16,000
Missouri	1,200	1,000
Delaware	800	2,300
Maryland	9,500	13,100
Virginia	3,400	5,300
North Carolina	1,800	2,600
South Carolina	600	600
Georgia	300	500
Florida	9,600	16,500
Tennessee	7,500	7,600
Mississippi	2,200	1,900
Arkansas	9,400	10,400
Louisiana	1,000	1,500
Oklahoma	3,400	3,600
Texas	8,400	7,200
Colorado	6,000	4,600
Utah	1,900	3,000
Washington	8,600	11,400
Oregon	54,100	49,500
California	13,900	11,400
Other states [1]	3,400	5,000
U. S. total	238,200	252,000

[1] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Lima Beans for Processing

The September 1 indicated 1950 production of 73,960 tons of green lima beans for canning and freezing compares with the record large 1949 crop of 87,170 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The September 1 indicated yield of lima beans is 1.617 pounds. This compares with 1.665 pounds harvested in 1949.

State	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	(tons—shelled)	
New York	1,270	990
New Jersey	8,650	5,760
Pennsylvania	3,420	1,880
Ohio	430	260
Michigan	3,680	1,350
Wisconsin	6,890	3,440
Delaware	11,700	11,960
Maryland	5,440	3,000
Virginia	3,200	3,360
Washington	2,740	1,980
California	24,980	24,310
Other states [1]	14,770	15,730
U. S. total	87,170	73,960

[1] Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah

Pimientos for Processing

Pimiento processors in Georgia expect a record production in 1950, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. The indicated production, based on September 1 conditions, is for a crop of 37,200 tons which is 56 percent larger than the 23,770 tons harvested in 1949. These prospects for a large tonnage result from a record acreage and from an above-average, although not a record, yield per acre.

Personal Income in July

Personal income in July was at an annual rate of $219 billion compared with $217.1 billion in June, it is reported by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The July total was higher than in any previous month of record except March, 1950, when disbursements of the special National Service Life Insurance dividend to veterans were at a peak.

The rise stemmed largely from increased income flowing to farm and nonfarm proprietors, according to OBE. The effect of the Korean conflict had not as yet been reflected in employment and wage totals.

CONGRESS

Chemicals in Food Products

The select House Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products, headed by Representative Delaney (N.Y.), opened its hearings September 14.

Among the initial witnesses was Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, who recommended amendment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require FDA approval before a chemical may be used in food processing (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 24, page 217).

MEETING

Ozark Canners Association

The 43rd annual convention of the Ozark Canners Association will be held February 1-2 at the Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo., it is announced by Frank R. Spurgin, secretary-treasurer.

FOREIGN TRADE

N.C.A. Assisting in Revision Of Export Statistics List

In an effort to improve the usefulness of Schedule B, the Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States, industry advisory committees have undertaken studies leading to a general revision.

The N.C.A. is represented on the advisory committee concerned with classifications of food and beverage items. The committee held its first meeting September 13.

Schedule B is used by exporters and customs officers in the classification of commodities for export. On the basis of the classifications as stated in export declaration papers, the Bureau of the Census compiles monthly and annual statistics showing quantities and dollar value of exports of the commodities in each classification.

Canners may have suggestions on how the statistical classifications of Schedule B may be made more useful, not only in export trade but also in calculations of the quantities of canned foods removed from the domestic market. Comments will be welcomed by the Association.

Schedule B now includes separate classifications for the following canned foods:

Canned Vegetables—Asparagus; baked beans and pork and beans; corn; peas; soups; tomatoes; tomato paste and puree; tomato juice; beans, string or stringless; lima beans; spinach; baby food vegetables, strained or chopped; canned vegetables or juices, not specially provided for; cucumber pickles; and catsup, chili sauce and tomato table sauces.

Canned Fruits—Grapefruit; apples and applesauce; apricots, cherries; prunes and plums; peaches; pears; pineapples; fruits for salad; baby food fruits, strained or chopped; and canned fruits, not specially provided for.

Fruit Juices (concentrated included)—Pineapple; grapefruit; orange; and fruit juices, not specially provided for.

A single classification covers "Preserved Fruits, Jellies, and Jams."

If canners feel that a further breakdown of these classifications would assist them in using export statistics, or if the classifications should be changed in any other respect, the N.C.A. Information Division should be so advised.

Invitations for Bids

Canners desiring to receive invitations for bids may get on the mailing list to receive them by writing the following purchasing offices and listing the products on which they desire to bid:

✪ Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CHILI CON CARNE—quantities in No. 10 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 18 (QM-11-009-51-520).

LUNCHEON MEAT—quantities in 6-lb. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 18 (QM-11-009-51-521).

CRANBERRY SAUCE—quantities in one lb. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 18 (QM-11-009-51-569).

CORNED BEEF—quantities in 6-lb. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 18 (QM-11-009-51-590).

CORN—quantities in No. 10, No. 2 and 303 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 20 (QM-11-009-51-294, -378, -539, and -634).

SLICED BACON—quantities in 24-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 20 (QM-11-009-51-591).

GREEN AND WAX BEANS—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 20 (QM-11-009-51-540 and -544).

VIENNA SAUSAGE—quantities in 24-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Sept. 20 (QM-11-009-51-534).

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

SWEET CHERRIES—quantities in No. 2 cans or other sizes. Bids due by Oct. 3 (5-83).

GREEN OLIVES—quantities in one-gallon jars and No. 10 cans. Bids due by Oct. 3 (5-84).

FARM PRODUCTS

Apple Export Subsidy

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 11 announced an export payment program, effective immediately, designed to stimulate exports of apples and winter pears.

Payments equaling 50 percent of the export sales price, basis f.a.s. U. S. ports, but not more than $1.25 per bushel or box, will be made to U. S. exporters who export fresh apples and certain winter pears at the reduced prices made possible by the payment. Apples of any variety, produced in the continental United States, will be eligible for export under this program, which is administered by the Production and Marketing Administration.

Telegraphic Bids

Telegraphic bids will not be considered by the QMC unless authorized in the schedule accompanying invitations for bids. The Veterans Administration will consider telegraphic bids. In all instances where telegraphic bids are authorized, they will be considered only if received prior to the time set for opening of bids and if the contract form, stating conditions, has likewise been received. In such instances, a telegraphic bid will be considered to be in the nature of a modification to an original bid.

PUBLICITY

Canned Foods in *Look* Feature

The great contribution that processed foods make by bringing fresh products to the American dinner table the year 'round is reported in text and illustration in the September 26 issue of *Look* magazine.

A feature article displays a full page four-color picture of a variety of fresh foods in trays, plates and platters, with an outdoor winter scene showing through a window background. Text and black-and-white photos on the facing page describe the manner in which the foods are made available year 'round with equal emphasis on the canned, frozen and fresh air-freight supply.

Passages of the article referring to the part played by canned foods, in which the Association assisted the author, contain, among other statements, the following:

"Canned foods offer economy as well as distinctive flavor, are easy to store in home kitchens as well as on market shelves. . . . Generally, the least expensive way to buy most fruits and vegetables is in cans. Housewives may practice still greater economy by selecting qualities according to their uses; fancy grades for salads to serve whole; less expensive grades for cooking or combining with other foods."

National Apple Week

Nationwide publicity will call attention to National Apple Week, which this year will be observed from October 26 through November 4, with Halloween the traditional National Apple Day.

DEATHS

George Sauter

George C. Sauter, for 30 years Tri-State representative of the Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corporation and a familiar figure at national and state canning conventions, died suddenly August 26, while on vacation at Eagles Mere, Pa. Burial was made in Baltimore, his home, on August 30.

Spencer Gordon

Spencer Gordon, 63, prominent Washington, D. C., attorney, and senior member of the Association's legal firm, Covington, Burling, Ruble, O'Brian & Shorb, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on September 12. Mr. Gordon, from the time he began his first association with the firm, then known as Covington & Burling, became increasingly interested in the legal affairs of N.C.A. and participated in the formation of many of its general policies. He is especially remembered by many canners active in Association affairs for his work on the canning industry NRA code, and for the conspicuous part he played as legal advisor in the development and operation of the program of the Association's Claims Division.

Regarded as an outstanding trial lawyer and a leading national authority on libel law, Mr. Gordon figured in many prominent District Court cases. In a commemorative editorial, *The Washington Post* commented, in part, as follows:

"Spencer Gordon is often said to have been the best trial lawyer in Washington. Certainly his death at the relatively early age of 63 leaves a gap in the District bar that few men can fill. For Mr. Gordon not only practiced law; he also exemplified the highest standards of the legal profession. While his associates generally admired his skill in the court room, it was his fairness, his integrity and his innate regard for facts that won him an exceptional degree of respect. His words carried weight because judges as well as his clients and fellow members of the bar knew that he spoke with candor, sincerity and the utmost dependability."

A native of Washington, Mr. Gordon attended public schools here, was graduated from Princeton in 1909 and received his LL.B. degree from George Washington University in 1912. During World War I he won a commission as a second lieutenant aerial observer. He joined the Covington & Burling firm in 1919 soon after leaving the army. In World War II Mr. Gordon served as chairman of the advisory board for Selective Service in the District. For many years he was a faculty member at George Washington University Law School and was a member of the board of directors of the District Bar Association.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Stabilization	
Responsibility for controls delegated by President	275
Text of Executive Order directing certain businessmen to preserve price, wage and production records	277
Traffic	
Demurrage on freight cars increased by ICC Sept. 20	275
Procurement	
Canned fruits for USDA	275
Invitations for bids	279
Telegraphic bids	280
Supplies	
Plans for national stockpile	277
Sale of CCC sugar to U.K.	277
Shipments of metal closures	277
Labor	
Critical occupations	277
Statistics	
Beets for canning	278
Tomatoes for processing	278
Cabbage for kraut	278
Sweet corn for processing	278
Snap beans for processing	278
Lima beans for processing	278
Pimientos for processing	279
Personal income in July	279
Congress	
Chemicals in food products	279
Meeting	
Ozark Canners Association	279
Foreign Trade	
N.C.A. assisting in revision of export statistics list	279
Farm Products	
Apple export subsidy	279
Publicity	
Canned foods in *Look* feature	280
Promotion	
National Apple Week	280
Deaths	
George Sauter	280
Spencer Gordon	280